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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, *June* 2.

THEY write from Baſſora, that there has been a battle between the troops of Kerim Kan, Regent of Perſia, and thoſe of Omar, Pacha of Bagdad, who hath totally defeated the Perſians, and made their commander priſoner. It is added, that the Pacha of Bagdad, deſirous of preventing an open war from breaking out between the Perſians and the Ottoman Porte, had ſet the Perſian General at liberty, and ſent ſome magnificent preſents to the Regent of Perſia, making an apology to him for the neceſſity he was under to defend the territories of his government. It is pretended, that notwithſtanding the preſents and ſubmiſſions of the Pacha of Bagdad, the Regent of Perſia ſtill harboured a ſtrong reſentment on account of the check his troops met with in the Kurdiſtan; and in conſequence, as the Ottoman Porte abſolutely could not, or would or not, diſmiſs the Pacha of Bagdad, the Perſians had attacked the Turks in their turn and beaten them; but this laſt news ſtands in need of confirmation.

The Cheik Daher promiſed to render an account to the Porte of the Miry which he had not paid during the war with Ruſſia, for the eſtates under his command, on condition that the Grand Seignior would grant him the dignity of Three Tails, which his eldeſt deſcendent ſhould enjoy after his deceaſe; but we are informed, that his Highneſs having heſitated about accepting and confirming this condition, that old warrior took umbrage at it, and immediately prepared for fighting the Egyptian army, which marched againſt him; in effect, he ſeized the opportunity of attacking it to advantage, and entirely defeated it. After his victory, the Cheik Daher impriſoned the deputy of the Porte, who was at Baruth.

LONDON, *July* 6.

WE are aſſured, from good authority, that there have been uncommon heats in the Cabinet for ſome days paſt, and that the favourite language and ſyſtem, which ſeems to ſtand fairеſt for execution, is to direct our whole force againſt the New England provinces, and to negotiate and concede in ſeveral particulars to the others.

The ſame correſpondent aſſures us, that every powerful party in the Cabinet are firm and ſteady in their reſolution to enter into no treaty or terms whatever with the inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts Bay, but bring them by force of arms to a clear, unequivocal, unconditional ſubmiſſion. In ſhort, to hold them out as objects of terror and example to the reſt of their brethren in the other provinces.

July 8. We have reaſon to fear that the Congreſs now ſitting at Philadelphia will publiſh a manifeſto, in which they will proclaim to all the world the reaſons of their ſeparation from Great Britain, and an invitation to all Europe to trade with them, and to aſſiſt them in their determined reſolutions never more to ſubmit to the Parliament of England.

By letters from Philadelphia, by the way of New York, we are aſſured that the Continental Congreſs have come to ſeveral reſolutions of a moſt extraordinary and alarming nature, but that none of the contents have literally tranſpired further than in general terms, that they are reſolved to reſume the government, and throw off all obedience and dependence whatever on Great Britain.

Advice is received from Peterſburg, that a conſpiracy was lately diſcovered againſt the Empreſs, but it was cruſhed without noiſe, and ſeveral perſons were immediately ſent into exile in Siberia.

It is at length diſcovered, that the King of Pruſſia is actually going to invade Hanover, to procure an indemnification for his claim upon Great Britain.

A ſquadron of five ſhips of war are ordered to be fitted out forthwith, which, when ready for ſea, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will take the command, and proceed immediately for the Mediterranean.

We are informed that a reſolution is taken not to accept from the Americans any revenue under 350,000l per annum, which is the expence government has been put to in defence of the colonies ever ſince the laſt treaty of peace.

Among the many other blunders of the preſent Miniſtry, the plan adopted for their proceedings towards America is not the leaſt abſurd and ridiculous: The Americans, cry our Miniſters, are rebels, they will not pay taxes aſſeſſed by the authority of Parliament: Compel them by force, ſays Bute behind the curtain; the Miniſters ſend troops ſufficient only to encourage the malcontents; they can anſwer the purpoſe of diſtreſſing, but not reducing the diſaffected; they may protract the miſeries of America, but not finiſh the civil war; they may make the Americans beggars, not quiet ſubjects. The Deputy Miniſter has generally been eſteemed a tolerable financier, but reducing the people to beggary is a new mode of enabling them to pay their taxes with readineſs.

They write from Bridport, in Dorſetſhire, that a great quantity of ſalt proviſions had lately been cured there, and ſhipped on board four veſſels for New York.

July 11. Several ſea commanders, deſtined on long voyages, have lately carried large quantities of ſour-krout or ſalted cabbages with them, which has proved ſo ſucceſsful in preſerving their crews from the ſcurvy, that it is ſaid it will be univerſally adopted, not only on board ſhips of war but merchantmen.

All the officers belonging to the royal train of artillery at Woolwich have received orders to prepare to embark on the ſhorteſt notice for foreign ſervice.

July 12. A report is propagated, among many of the lower claſs of people, that a popular chief magiſtrate is ſoon to embark for America, where he is inveſted with regal authority.

By private letters from Holland, we learn, that a ſquadron of eight ſhips, each carrying 28 guns, and 300 men, is fitting out with all poſſible diligence, ſaid to be for the Eaſt Indies: Of theſe veſſels four are fitted out by the city of Amſterdam, two by Rotterdam, one by Dort, and one by Delft.

A letter from Hamburg runs as follows: "All our accounts from Berlin announce, that the King of Pruſſia is going to augment his troops, and that it is ſuppoſed there are grand objects in agitation." Our letters from Vienna hold the ſame language; they poſitively aſſert, that a reſolution has been taken in Council for raiſing ten new regiments.

Yeſterday a meſſenger was deſpatched from Lord Dartmouth's office, with a packet to Dover, to be forwarded from thence to General Gage, at Salem, in America.

Prince Maſſerano, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, has taken Count Guigne's houſe in Great George ſtreet; and from the preparations and regulations he is about to make, there is not much probability of his leaving London theſe 4 or 5 years. He is alſo about taking a houſe a ſmall diſtance from town, in order to enjoy a few hours in the week, in the ſummer, the pleaſures of the country. This does not ſeem to give any reaſon to ſuppoſe that the Spaniards are inclined to give England any reaſon to complain of their honour. Count Guigne has not taken another houſe, as has been reported; but will ſet out for France again in a ſhort time, and not return here in the ſame capacity. He did not, it ſeems, come to ſtay, but only to ſettle ſome buſineſs which could not well be done without his preſence.

Moſt of the foreign Ambaſſadors were invited to the artillery review on Monday laſt, with a view, it is ſuppoſed, to give them a proper idea of the diſcipline of that part of our army, and to report it to their reſpective maſters; no bad political ſtroke at this juncture. Not ſo many of them attended as was expected.

At the review of the artillery on Monday laſt, a number of perſons genteelly dreſſed appeared with blue favours, on which were written *American liberty*; one of whom ſtanding near his Majeſty, cried out, "God bleſs your Majeſty, and God bleſs America."

There is now living in the workhouſe at Camberwell, in Surry, a woman named Jones, aged 125 years, who remembers her being at ſervice when King Charles II. was crowned in 1660; and at this time enjoys her perfect ſenſes; and what is full as obſervable is, that the nurſe who attends her is aged 101.

The news brought by the Meredith packet, which has ſo much alarmed Adminiſtration, is ſaid to be, that a large body of Spaniards are actually on their march, and within a ſhort diſtance of Gibraltar; and that the Spaniſh fleet is not more than 60 leagues off that place, where they were in daily expectation of being beſieged both by ſea and land.

Extract of a letter from LISBON, *June* 20.

"It is apprehended here (and with great reaſon) that this unhappy country will ſoon be involved in a war. A Spaniſh army of conſiderable force is within a ſhort march of our frontiers; and the Spaniſh Ambaſſador ſeems upon the point of leaving this city, not having received a ſatisfactory anſwer whether the Court of Portugal will join Spain in caſe a war ſhould break out between England and them; the only anſwer he could obtain was, that the King of Portugal could not think of deſerting their old ally; beſides, they had only a ſufficient force to guard their own territories, and protect their trading ſhips in time of war. We have a tolerable ſtrong fleet, well manned, and our land forces well diſciplined; part of them have received orders to march to guard our frontiers againſt an invaſion. Trade at preſent flouriſhes, and the Engliſh merchants have every advantage that can be given them, which has given great diſguſt to the French, who have complained to their Court of it; ſo that I am pretty certain either France or Spain, and perhaps both, will find ſome means to break with us; but while we have ſo faithful an ally as England, we are under no dreadful apprehenſions of having this country brought under the Spaniſh yoke. Juſt now arrived three ſhips from America, laden with wheat, but can not get their names."

Account of the review of the train of artillery, at BLACKHEATH, *on Monday laſt.*

"By eight o'clock in the morning near 20,000 ſpectators were aſſembled, and at that hour ſeveral troops of horſe and foot guards formed lines of circumvallation, encloſing at leaſt two miles and a half of ground. A bridge of boats was laid over the piece of water fronting Sir Gregory Page's, which was to be the principal ſcene of action. In that Gentleman's park was a covered mine, and two others on the Heath. The encloſure was of chevaux de frize to keep off the mob. A detachment of horſe guards was ſtationed on the brow of the hill, facing the weſt, to wait his Majeſty's arrival, who came about a quarter after nine, and was ſaluted by the martial muſic, and a diſcharge of cannon. Two men now ran haſtily to the centinels who guarded the bridge, and delivered them powder, with private orders. The review immediately began by the Gentlemen of the artillery marching and countermarching before the King. They next fired in ſingle diviſions, then two, then three at a time; and laſtly altogether. Their evolutions, a ſingle error excepted, were as the ſhot of one man. Theſe manœuvres having been repeated ſeveral times, the King and his attendants rode to the eaſt end of the Heath, and a detachment of the artillery, which was to repreſent the enemy, marched from Sir Gregory Page's park, and ſtationed themſelves with their backs to Morden college.

"Small parties now, on each ſide, ran down to diſpute the poſſeſſion of the bridge; they fired repeatedly on the oppoſite ſides of the water, and even on the bridge; freſh detachments came down with cannon, which now began to play furiouſly, till all parties were loſt in ſmoke. The enemy retreated, drawing their cannon, and firing their ſmall arms, as faſt as they could load. Thoſe repreſenting the Engliſh gained the oppoſite ſide of the bridge, on which the enemy had recourſe to their cannon. The Engliſh now made a feint to retreat, the enemy advanced, and on this occaſion the mines were ſprung. Each party now took their former ſtations, and a violent diſcharge of cannon enſued, which, added to the report of the ſpringing of the mines, ſeemed to rend the elements. The fight was obſtinately maintained a long while, with ſuch apparent courage and conduct, that if it ſhould be realized in action, one might venture to pronounce the artillery the braveſt troops in the world. The whole ſight was dreadfully agreeable, and ſeemed to excite equal emotions of pleaſure and horror. The King left the ground about twelve o'clock. Several perſons of the firſt rank were preſent, among whom was his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter."

The expenſe of every review, at which his Majeſty is preſent, is eſtimated at 1200 l. That of the artillery, on account of the very great preparations, generaally amounts to 1600l.

July 13. Preſs warrants are expected to be iſſued in a day or two, to man four ſhips of the line, which, it is ſaid, are to ſail for Gibraltar, as ſoon as they can be got ready, and are to carry over four regiments, to prevent any ſurpriſe at that place.

The following is an authentic account of the Spaniſh armament; 6 ſhips of the line; 14 frigates, from 28 to 36 guns; 3 bombs; xebecks, felucas, galliots, making in the whole 43 armed veſſels; 27 battalions, ſix of them of the guards, and one of the King's own regiment, one Iriſh brigade; 913 light troops; 7 ſquadrons of horſe; a military depot for recruiting. Another armament is preparing, as a reſerve.

Extract of a letter from PARIS, *July* 5.

"To-morrow the King will make his public entry into this capital, where every thing is preparing for his reception in the moſt magnificent manner.

"An account has been ſpread about here, and not without gaining credit, that the Spaniſh fleet is going to make an attempt upon Gibraltar; and in fact it does not ſeem likely that ſo conſiderable an armament ſhould have only Algiers in view, one quarter of which could reduce it with eaſe."

Sixteen ſail of tranſports, of large burthen, are ordered to be taken up immediately in the river, for the ſervice of Government, in order to carry ammunition, ſtores, &c. to America, the Weſt Indies, &c.

The terms which are offered to Government by the Delegates, are ſaid to be as follow: All hoſtilities on both ſides to ceaſe immediately; the Britiſh troops under General Gage to be immediately withdrawn, and the four inimical American acts to be repealed as early as poſſible in the next ſeſſion, with a parliamentary renunciation of all right of taxing the colonies. For this conceſſion on the ſide of Government, America recognizes the ſupremacy of the mother country, and pledges herſelf to pay an annual income of 200,000l. ſubject to her own mode of aſſeſſing.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Algerines have ſeized and put in irons the French Conſul, and have ordered their cruizers to ſeize all French veſſels they meet.

The utmoſt expedition is ordered to be uſed in getting ready the cloathing, arms, &c. which are now preparing for the 3000 men ordered to be embodied in Canada.

A letter from Portſmouth, dated July 10, ſays, "In my laſt I wrote you of a ſloop being arrived expreſs from Gibraltar with Government diſpatches, and you may be aſſured that certain advice was received there of the Spaniards making conſiderable augmentations to their armament; but a veſſel is juſt now arrived from the Streights, the Captain of which ſays, he was chaced two days by a Spaniſh frigate, and with much difficulty got clear; and it is this moment reported that the Spaniards have inveſted Gibraltar.---For more particulars you muſt wait till next poſt."

There has not one tobacco ſhip been entered at the cuſtom-houſe theſe four months; the conſequence of which is, that ſome of the head dealers in that commodity are monopolizing all the ſtock in hand they can in order to advance the price.

Orders it is ſaid are ſent to Portſmouth for the Marlborough and Reſolution men of war of the line, and the Enterpriſe frigate, to ſail for the Mediterranean, as ſoon as they can be got ready.

Extract of a letter from GOSPORT, *July* 20.

"The Renown and Phœnix, each of 40 guns, are commiſſioned at this port, and the Rainbow at Sheerneſs; they are ordered to America to relieve the Boyne, Somerſet, and Aſia of 64 guns each; theſe being found to be too large for that country, and that 40 gun ſhips will anſwer the purpoſe better."

July 17. Saturday the Lords Sandwich, North, and Barrington, attended his Majeſty at Kew for ſeveral hours.

Yeſterday ſeveral of the Privy Council were at Kew with his Majeſty, ſaid to be on the affairs of America.

On Sunday three expreſſes were received by Lord Dartmouth, at Blackheath, from Gen. Gage, which were immediately ſent to his Majeſty at Kew, viz. one at nine o'clock in the morning, another at two, and the other at eight in the evening, all which were diſpatched to his majeſty, by a Meſſenger in waiting, as they arrived.

A council is ſummoned to meet to-morrow at St. James's after the levee is over, when the accounts which arrived from Gen. Gage on Sunday laſt will be laid before the Cabinet.

Thurſday night a veſſel arrived off Plymouth, when a perſon, who by appearance was a military Gentleman, was immediately put on ſhore, and ſet off poſt haſte for London; the veſſel ſtood out again for ſea, not ſuffering any boat to board her, nor any of the crew to go on ſhore. The above Gentleman, we are informed, is an officer of diſtinction in Gen. Gage's army, charged with ſome intereſting diſpatches from Boſton, with which he arrived in town on Saturday evening, and immediately waited on Lord North.

A correſpondent challenges the moſt learned in the annals of Hibernian abſurdities to produce any that equals the following inſcription on the door of a man of liberal profeſſion in Montgomeryſhire: "J. W. ſurgeon and man midwife to the firſt regiment of Guards."

They write from Gibraltar, that an obſtinate and bloody engagement has happened in the Mediterranean, between a Spaniſh man of war and ſix Algerine xebecks, wherein the Algerines loſt 500 men, and the Spaniards had 50 killed, and 40 wounded. Forty of the Algerines, who, after many attempts, boarded the Spaniſh ſhip, were cut to pieces. The action laſted four hours.

July 18. Advice is ſaid to be received that three French men of war, which ſome time ſince ſailed from Breſt with land forces, and were thought to have gone to the Weſt Indies, had made their appearance on the coaſt of Guinea, and were endeavouring to eſtabliſh a new factory on that part of the eaſtern coaſt of Africa which comes within the limits of the Portugueſe ſettlements; the rumour of which had occaſioned no little ſtir at Liſbon.

We are confidently informed a certain General officer is on the eve of throwing up his commiſſion, having been greatly importuned to take upon him a command in America.

Yeſterday a 'nnight arrived at Whitehaven, the Molly, Capt. Mitchinſon, in 26 days from Norfolk, in Virginia. She was not ſuffered to land her cargo in Norfolk; the committee was called, and expreſſes ſent to Alexandria, where a Congreſs was ſitting. The Captain was ſeized, and with much difficulty and ſolicitation eſcaped tar and feathers. One of the merchants who reſides at Norfolk, requeſted that the veſſel might proceed with her cargo to Quebec, which was refuſed; nor would the committee ſuffer it to be tranſhipped into another veſſel belonging to the company, then loading for Whitehaven; nor allow the Molly to take in the tobacco which was prepared for her; but compelled the merchant to ſend the cargo back in the ſame bottom, without diminution or addition, to be landed at Whitehaven: For the performance of which they obliged him to give a bond of 3000l.

July 19. Orders are ſent to Deptford for his Majeſty's new ſhip the Experiment, of 50 guns, to be immediately fitted out for ſea. She is already put into commiſſion, and the command given to Capt. Banks.

Notwithſtanding the report that the ſeamen would not enter to go to America, yet the Solebay, at Plymouth, had, in the ſpace of a fortnight, upwards of 80 volunteers, who are turned over to the Ocean, to wait for a ſloop of war to carry them round to the Liverpool, at Chatham.

Yeſterday between 12 and 1 o'clock their Majeſties came from Kew to St. James's, where there was a drawing room, at which were preſent the Counteſſes of Hertford, Holderneſſe, Lady North, the Maids of Honour, and Ladies in Waiting, the Lords Talbot, Rochford, Dartmouth, North, and Cadogan, General Paoli, and the foreign Miniſters.

Yeſterday four American Gentlemen, lately arrived from thence, were introduced to his Majeſty at St. James's.

It is ſaid, that the Parliament will meet early in November for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

A letter from Glaſgow, dated July 11, ſays, "By letters arrived here yeſterday from America we are informed, that General Gage had ordered one of the men of war to proceed to ſea in purſuit of an armed ſchooner, which the people of New York had diſpatched to intercept the packet from England. Should the packet be taken with all the Government's diſpatches, what confuſion muſt enſue!"

The following is the ſubſtance of a letter ſaid to be ſent from Boſton to a capital houſe in this city, dated June 11, viz. That the tranſports arrived at Boſton on the 9th of June, and immediately landed. That by ſome means before night the news of their arrival was communicated to the provincials, and accounts were brought into the town that the provincials were collecting in great bodies from different parts of the country. A Council was immediately called, and continued ſitting great part of the night. Alarm guns were heard firing at a diſtance, till day-light. The regulars were under arms. The next morning (the 10th) a large body of the provincials were ſeen on the eminences at a ſmall diſtance. At eight o'clock the ſoldiers who diſembarked the night before, were drawn up and paſſed in review before the Governor and their officers. After which every preparation was made for action. A proclamation was ſent out of the town, and read, but received with great diſdain. At four o'clock the firing of ſome platoons was heard, on which the regulars went to the place of action. A party of provincials, it ſeems, were endeavouring to intercept a party of ſoldiers who had been out and were coming into the town, which firſt began the diſpute. And a large body of the regulars having marched out of the town on the alarm, appeared on the ſame ground with the provincials; when the latter, who had planted a number of men in ambuſcade, feigned a retreat, and were followed by a detachment of the regulars, when the provincials cloſed in, and began the battle. The engagement continued five hours, when the provincials retired, and the regulars returned into the town. I am informed, that the provincials acknowledge that they loſt 1700 men; and it is reported that the loſs of the regulars, killed and wounded, amounts to about 1000. The next morning we received advice that the provincials have been joined by 10,000 men."

In a letter from Whitehaven of the 14th, is the following paragraph: "We have juſt received an account from Waterford, which ſays, General Gage was attacked by the provincials on the 18th of June; that they, the provincials, loſt 5000 men in the engagement; and that great numbers were taken priſoners. The above is a letter from Lieutenant Snow to his mother in Waterford." [The above intelligence has not hitherto been confirmed, nor does it appear that any ſhip is arrived at Waterford.]

Extract of a letter from PLYMOUTH, *July* 16.

"Arrived yeſterday from America, the Queen of England, of this port, Capt. Arnold, with tar, turpentine, &c. This ſhip brings no particular news, only that the minds of the people there are greatly enflamed againſt Old England; and that it is the opinion of the moderate, thinking people, that neither ſtrength of gunpowder, nor the roaring of cannon, will ever reconcile them to the doctrine preached up in St. Stephen's Chapel."

Yeſterday all the commiſſioners of the navy received ſummonſes to attend at the Board of Admiralty; after which Lord Sandwich held a conference with his Majeſty.

Laſt night it was ſtrongly reported on the 'Change, that the Cerberus frigat of war was arrived off Portſmouth, with deſpatches from General Gage; which brought advice, that the regulars and provincials had certainly had an engagement, and that the regulars had killed upwards of 1000 of the provincials.

Another account this morning is circulated, that the Cerberus frigat is certainly arrived at ſome port, with deſpatches from General Gage; that they have had a ſmart battle, and that the provincials have killed and taken priſoners upwards of 1100 of the regulars: Which account is the trueſt cannot be aſcertained, as things are kept very ſecret: It is certain, however, that an expreſs was received laſt night at St. James's from General Gage.

The ſhip Thomas, ———, is arrived at Ilfracombe, with deſpatches from General Gage, for Government, in 26 days.

This morning advice was received, that the Royal Oak, Capt. Chaſe, with deſpatches from Rhode Iſland, was ſafe arrived at Dover. After the arrival of this ſhip there were ſeveral flying reports, about battles and ſkirmiſhes between the provincials and General Gage's army at Boſton; but that which ſeemed to gain ground, was a report that Brigadier General Robinſon, at the head of the grenadiers, with a train of artillery, went to break up the provincial camp at Roxbury, which he effected, though not without loſs. The grenadiers, about 800, found the provincials ready to receive them, and a regular attack on both ſides enſued, when the provincials, at laſt, gave way, and the grenadiers remained maſters of their camp. The killed and wounded were about 200 on each ſide.

The Induſtry, Woolcomb, from Philadelphia is arrived at Falmouth; ſhe brings letters dated June 20, which contain nothing freſh. Government is ſaid to have letters as low as the 27th; but nothing of the proceedings of the Congreſs had tranſpired when theſe deſpatches came away.

The true cauſe, it is affirmed, that Adams and Hancock have been proſcribed by General Gage, is not on account of their conduct within the province of the Maſſachuſetts, but for ſomething that has tranſpired from the Continental Congreſs.

Many of the American traders now here (and there are great numbers of them) give orders to have their goods packed ready for ſhipping againſt the affair, as they call it, is over. This looks as if they thought the preſent unhappy diſpute would not laſt long.

At five o'clock yeſterday, orders were given for two meſſengers to be in waiting ready to ſet out with deſpatches for America, in anſwer to thoſe received, at an hour's warning.

His Majeſty's ſhip Centurion, of fifty guns, now at Chatham, is put into commiſſion, and the command given to Capt. Braithwaite; ſhe is ordered to be fitted out for ſea.

Six ſloops of war, of ſixteen guns each, are ordered to be put into commiſſion, which are to be employed in carrying deſpatches to and from America, the Mediterranean, Weſt Indies, &c, as occaſion may require.

Two regiments, we hear, are to embark for South Carolina under the eſcort of two frigates, who are to remain in the harbour of Charleſtown, whilſt the troops are to hold that place in garriſon. Works are to be built acroſs the neck of land behind the town, between the rivers Aſhley and Cooper.

A Gentleman at Whitehaven, in Cumberland writes word, that he has received a letter from Waterford in Ireland, giving an account of a ſhip being arrived there, with advice of a battle having been fought on the 16th of June, between General Gage and the provincials, in which five thouſand of the latter were ſlain, and a great number taken priſoners, with very little loſs to the regulars; and that General Putnam's attempting to force General Gage in his entrenchments occaſioned ſuch a dreadful ſlaughter. It is to be obſerved, however, that there is no account at Lloyd's of any ſhip arrived at Waterford; therefore this account ſeems very problematical.

A letter from an officer to his friend at Edinburgh, dated Camp at Boſton, May 31, ſays, "The diſcovery of a diabolical plot to murder almoſt every officer in the garriſon, has occaſioned part of us to encamp immediately; the officers of the remainder are obliged to lie in the ſame barracks with their men. The raſcals were to have made a ſham attack at night upon the lines, and the inhabitants in town were to have poſted parties at the lodgings of all the officers, and murdered them as they ran out on the alarm; after which they laid their account with the private ſoldiers joining them."

A letter from a Gentleman in Dominica, dated May 15, ſays, "the people on this iſland are in great diſtreſs for want of proviſions, owing to the American diſturbances, the moſt of the people have for ſome time had only ſalted proviſions, and what fiſh they could catch."

It is ſaid that Dr. Franklin is now on his paſſage to Britain. It ſeems that a majority of the Continental Congreſs, of which he is a Delegate, are ſo much averſe to every propoſal of an amicable ſettlement of the unhappy differences between the mother country and the colonies, that they even refuſe to adopt the conciliatory plan propoſed by Lord Chatham. This conduct is aſſigned as the reaſon for Dr. Franklin's leaving America ſo abruptly.

Extract of a letter from an Engliſh Gentleman at MADRID, *June* 17, 1775.

"I hope to dine with you on Chriſtmas day. I propoſe leaving this place in about a week, if I can; and before I ſet off for Paris, intend, if poſſible, going for Gibraltar, to ſee our friend, Capt. ——, that is, if the armament of this kingdom does not pay a viſit to that place before me. All my countrymen in this city are of opinion that Gibraltar, and not Algiers, is the loadſtone that attracts them; but for my part I do not give into this whimſical notion, notwithſtanding there may be ſome trifling things to authoriſe it. Every precaution, I am confident, has been taken by this Court to prevent their ſubjects aiding and aſſiſting the American inſurgents. The Captain of a ſhip of war was lately tried here for practices of that nature, and ordered to be ſhot, which ſad ſentence I ſaw put in execution. The deſtination of this fleet, to be ſure, is at preſent a ſecret; but I have very ſubſtantial reaſon to believe our Ambaſſador here is in the ſecret, and is perfectly ſatisfied; and has alſo poſſeſſed his maſter of it; and that their not diſcloſing it is a point of honour. I am not, however, ſo credulous as to believe every thing goſpel that a Spaniard utters; but, on the contrary, would adviſe the utmoſt exertion on the part of our Miniſtry to put the navy on a reſpectable footing, that they may be able to give blow for blow."

Yeſterday morning, at four o'clock, an expreſs arrived at Lord Rochford's office from Woolwich, ſignifying, that all the workmen in the dockyard left their work, and were come to a reſolution (after the manner and form of thoſe at Plymouth, Portſmouth, &c.) not to work unleſs their wages were raiſed to 2s. 6d. per day; on being refuſed, they roſe in a body, and blew up one new ſhip ready to launch; and at three o'clock yeſterday morning laid trains of gunpowder under two others for that purpoſe; on which account notice was immediately given to all the officers of the horſe guards, horſe grenadiers, and foot, at the Tower, Savoy, Whitehall, &c. immediately to diſpatch a number of each company to quell the rioters if poſſible. An expreſs was ſent to his Majeſty yeſterday morning at 5 o'clock to Kew, to acquaint him of the ſame. Upwards of 800 horſe and foot guards are gone down; they are to be encamped on Blackheath.

July 21. Notwithſtanding all we have heard in the papers of the diſtreſs of General Gage's army, their being reduced to ſalt proviſion, &c. there are private letters in town from Boſton, by the Cerberus, which mention thoſe accounts in the papers as falſe, for they have all along had plenty of every thing in Boſton that ſhipping could procure, or what was uſually brought there by ſhips, though much advanced in price. The ſcarcity, indeed, which is moſt dreaded by every ſenſible and conſiderate man in Boſton, is up the country, where they never did grow corn enough for their own conſumption, but were always great cuſtomers to other provinces and iſlands adjacent; now that reſource is cut off by the late acts of Parliament, and the ſhips blocking up their harbours, the inhabitants in the upper country, in the neighbourhood of Boſton, are in a ſituation which theſe private letters mention with much real concern and compaſſion.

A countryman ſeeing the words, *Domine dirige nos*, on the City Coach, when the Lord Mayor led the proceſſion of the Court of Aldermen and Common Council to St. James's, with the laſt addreſs, aſked a Gentleman the meaning of them, and received for reply, "Needs muſt when the Devil drives."

It is aſſerted in the city that the Miniſtry are greatly diſtreſſed, not knowing how to act with regard to the Americans. The Councils are ſaid to be divided, that nothing is deciſively determined. The daily expectation of the Spaniards attacking us, the ſhips wanted to be put to ſea, and the revolt of the ſhipwrights, give much uneaſineſs to a certain Great Perſonage, who ſeems very deſirous that matters may be accommodated with the Americans.

The following was ſent us by the laſt Liſbon mail:

Sailed from Carthagena, June 16, 1775.

7 ſail	———	74 guns.
8 ditto,	———	40 ditto.
12 ditto,	———	36 ditto.
10 ditto,	———	20 to 36 ditto.
20 ſmall craft from		20 to 30 ditto.

1800 guns, and 19,000 ſeamen and marines.
400 tranſports, and 22,000 infantry.
4000 horſe.
2150 artillery men.
400 pieces of artillery for field and batteries.

Beſides the above, many ſhips of the line are ready for ſea at Cadiz and Ferrol.

News of a deciſive action in New England is expected in the firſt week in Auguſt, as the army was to be ready to march out of Boſton on the 24th of June. It is however apprehended that the provincials will not ſtand a battle. The army, in ſuch a caſe, is to proceed into the country ſlowly, eſtabliſhing poſts as they advance, and receiving the ſubmiſſion of ſuch as ſhall ſubmit and deliver up their arms.

By accounts received yeſterday from Brighthelmſtone, a veſſel arrived there from New York on Monday laſt, which brings advice, that on the 13th of June laſt a party of the provincials, headed by General Putnam, attacked ſome regulars, encamped near the town of Boſton, and drove them into the ſame; that the next morning there was a formal engagement between the regulars and the provincials, which laſted ſeveral hours, and ended with great ſlaughter on both ſides, and that notwithſtanding the regulars loſt but 3000 men, and the provincials 5000, yet the ſoldiery were put to the rout, with the loſs of 19 pieces of cannon, and 12 ſtandards, 7 drums, and a great quantity of ammunition and warlike ſtores.

July 22. The account ſo generally current yeſterday of an engagement between the provincials and the troops at Boſton, cannot be true. The pretended letters, by which the account is ſaid to come, and which mention that 5000 provincials are killed, and as many taken priſoners, are ſaid to be dated the 17th. Now, there is an authentic letter in town from Boſton of the 18th, which declares, that things remain in much the ſame ſtate as they had for ſome time paſt, excepting that the Generals were preparing to leave the town.

It is whiſpered that Government has authoriſed General Gage to offer 5000l. to any man or number of men who will bring him Putnam's head, that head of the American rebels; and that this has been communicated to moſt of the royaliſts in and about Boſton, who could be confided in; ſo that it is expected the ſelf-created General will ſoon be ſeen at the *head* of his rebel rout without a *head*.

Lord Dunmore, we hear, will certainly be recalled, and a military Governor appointed Governor of Virginia.

A letter from Jamaica, dated May 28, ſays, "By a veſſel put in here we learn, that they have had three ſhocks of an earthquake at Hiſpaniola in two days, which have diſconcerted the ſcheme of the Spaniards, who had built ſtorehouſes, &c. and intended to make that place a rendezvous for their fleet deſigned for the American and Weſt India ſervice; but their ſtorehouſes are thrown down, and the ſea has broke in and done great damage. Moſt of the ſhips that lay there are much damaged, but we do not hear of above five lives being loſt."

Whitehall, July 18. Lieutenant General Gage, in his letters to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated June 12, gives an account, that the town of Boſton continued to be ſurrounded by a large body of rebel provincials, and that all communication with the country was cut off; that the rebels had been burning houſes, and driving ſheep off an iſland that has eaſy communication with the main land, which drew on a ſkirmiſh with ſome marines, who drove the rebels away; but that an armed ſchooner, that had been ſent between the iſland and the main land, having got on ſhore at high water, there was no poſſibility of ſaving her, for the tide fell and left her quite dry, and was burned by the rebels. Two men were killed, and a few wounded.

NEW LONDON, *Sept.* 8.

WE mentioned in our laſt that the Roſe man of war, with her fleet of tenders and prizes, lay near the weſt end of Fiſher's-Iſland. On Friday, between 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M. the whole (ten in number) made ſail, ſtretched acroſs the mouth of this harbour, then bore away and went round the weſt end of Fiſher's-Iſland. About an hour before they came to ſail they took a ſloop (Capt. M'Gibbon) bound out from this harbour, with a cargo of horſes, regularly cleared for Jamaica, whom they carried into Newport, where ſhe ſtill remains. On Saturday one of the man of war's tenders got on Shag Wogonock Reef, when her guns were taken out by another tender, and ſhe afterwards drifted on Plumb-Iſland.

WATERTOWN, *Sept.* 11. A large ſhip of about 300 tons, laden with lumber, &c. bound from Piſcataqua for the Weſt Indies, which was lately taken by Capt. Biſhop in the Lively, and ordered for Boſton, was on Friday laſt retaken by a privateer from Beverly, and carried into Cape Ann. The Maſter, one Midſhipman, and 6 or 8 ſailors, priſoners, arrived at Cambridge laſt Saturday.

WORCESTER, *Sept.* 13. A Gentleman in Boſton writes his friend in the country, that there is good news arrived there from England, for America; what it was he did not mention.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 25.

Intelligence received by the CONGRESS *from General* SCHUYLER, *September* 18, 1775.

GENERAL MONTGOMERY, from information received on the 25th of Auguſt, being apprehenſive that the enemy's armed veſſels might get into the lake, unleſs an immediate movement was made to the Iſle aux Noix, reſolved to proceed with what force he could carry, of which he adviſed General Schuyler, who was at Albany attending the Indian treaty. General Schuyler, upon receipt of this, immediately left Albany, and on the the 30th arrived, very much indiſpoſed, at Ticonderoga, which place he left the 31ſt, after having given the proper orders for bringing up the artillery, &c. &c. On the 4th of September Gen. Schuyler joined Gen. Montgomery at Iſle la Motte. On that day both moved on, and arrived at Iſle aux Noix. On the 5th, General Schuyler drew up a declaration, which he ſent among the Canadians. And as it was judged going to St. John's, weak as he was, his numbers not exceeding one thouſand, might have a good effect on the Canadians, and encourage them to join, he reſolved upon the meaſure, and accordingly, early on the 6th, embarked, and without any obſtruction proceeded towards St. John's. When he arrived in ſight of the enemy's works, and at the diſtance of about two miles, the enemy began to fire from their fortreſs, but without doing any damage; he approached half a mile nearer, and then landed without oppoſition, in a cloſe deep ſwamp. After being formed, his army marched in the beſt manner they could in grounds marſhy and covered with woods, in order to approach and reconnoitre the fortreſſes. Major Hobby and Capt. Mead of the Connecticut forces being on the left, and a little advanced, were attacked in croſſing a creek by a party of Indians, from whom they received a heavy fire, but our troops gallantly preſſing on them they ſoon gave way, and left us the ground. In this rencounter we loſt a ſerjeant, a corporal, and three privates killed, one miſſing, and eight wounded, three of whom are ſince dead. Beſides theſe, Major Hobby was ſhot through the thigh, but not dangerouſly, and Capt. Mead received

a ſlight wound through the ſhoulder, as did Lieutenant Brown in the hand. The ſurviving wounded are in a fair way of recovery.

Night now coming on, our Generals drew their men together, and caſt up a ſmall entrenchment, to defend themſelves in caſe of an attack in the night.

In the evening, General Schuyler received certain intelligence that the enemy's fortifications were complete, and plentifully furniſhed with cannon; that one of their veſſels was launched, and would be ready to ſail in three or four days, and is to carry ſixteen guns.

He alſo learned, that in the afternoon's engagement five Indians were killed, and four badly wounded, beſides ſeveral others, the condition of whoſe wounds was not known; that Capt. Tyce of Johnſtown was wounded in the belly.

On the ſeventh in the morning (having been undiſturbed through the night, excepting a few ſhells, which did no other damage than ſlightly wounding Lieutenant Mills) it was thought moſt adviſeable to return to the Iſle aux Noix, throw a boom acroſs the channel, erect the proper works for its defence, and to prevent the enemy's veſſels from entering the lake.

Upon this General Schuyler ordered the troops to embark, and he returned to the Iſle aux Noix without any moleſtation; where, when the expreſs came away, he was erecting proper works to ſecure the entrance into the lake, and to be in readineſs on the arrival of farther reinforcements, which were expected, to take the advantage of any events that may happen in Canada.

Publiſhed by order of the Congreſs.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'y.

Extract of a letter from CAMBRIDGE, *September* 19.

"We are at preſent in our camp in tolerable ſecurity, Ploughed Hill may bid defiance to all their malice. And what is more amazing (that can ſcarce be credited by a Philadelphian, though nevertheleſs true) they have ſuffered our men at Roxbury to throw up an entrenchment below the George tavern, and within muſket ſhot of their laſt entrenchment, and ſcarce honoured us with a cannon. We were laſt night under ſome apprehenſions of an attack; General Ward ſent a letter to his Excellency, informing him, that he had ſeen (or his people had ſeen) a number of men parading on Bunker's Hill, and our army was kept during the night under arms, in order to give them a genteel reception; they have ſince been ſeen with their knapſacks on their backs, and from good accounts from Boſton, we are convinced they ſent a party of men, either (which is moſt probable) to reinforce the garriſon at Quebeck, or to New York. Three men of war are gone out of the harbour, for what purpoſe we cannot tell."

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 7.

CAPTAIN Lyne's company of minute-men, from King and Queen, marched through this city laſt Wedneſday, to relieve the volunteers ſtationed at Hampton. Of regulars, there are now five companies here, viz. Captain Markham's, from Amelia diſtrict, Captain Johnſon's, from Prince William, Captain Sears's, from Glouceſter, Captain Green's (all riflemen) from Culpeper, and Captain Nicholas's, of the Elizabeth City diſtrict.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in LONDON, *who is related to a Nobleman in very high office, between whom there is great intimacy, to his friend in* VIRGINIA, *dated July* 1, 1775.

"The preſent diſturbances in America are, as you may eaſily imagine, the topic of every converſation among all ranks and degrees of People. The meaſures of Adminiſtration are cenſured, or approved, as they think well or ill of the preſent Miniſtry. The friends—the real friends to America—wiſh they had acted in ſome inſtances with more temper, and leſs violence. The King is much to be pitied; he has an honeſt heart, and nothing would pleaſe him more than to ſee all his people eaſy and happy. He has warmly recommended conciliatory meaſures, and ſuch, I am well aſſured, will be adopted; but whether they will be ſufficient to allay the preſent ferment on your ſide the water, time only will ſhew. Thus much I can venture to aſſure you: No more troops will be ſent over; more ſhips of war will be ſent to confine your trade to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Weſt Indies; but, as ſoon as you allow a free export and import, all reſtraints will be removed, and buſineſs will run in the old channel. Taxing America will forever ceaſe, and the King will be empowered to ſuſpend the acts complained of. When he is once veſted with this power, America (if the *Fates* have not otherwiſe determined) will be happy."

Mann Page, Junior, Eſq; a Delegate in Convention for the county of Spotſylvania, has entered the minute ſervice as a private, in a company whereof a younger brother is Captain. This Gentleman's zeal in the cauſe which now diſtracts this once happy country has induced him to lend his aſſiſtance in that capacity, rather than be an idle ſpectator while the liberties of the whole continent are at ſtake, and thereby furniſhes an example worthy of imitation by all true lovers of freedom, to be regardleſs of what military ſtation they ſerve their country in during the preſent unnatural conteſt, but neceſſary oppoſition to arbitrary power.

The following extract of a letter from Norfolk will ſerve to ſhew the diſtreſſed ſituation that town is unhappily reduced to by the wanton, unjuſt, and cruel behaviour of the tools of tyranny and oppreſſion on board the ſhips of war in that harbour. Various reports have been in circulation here, within a few days paſt, of a manœuvre of the ſoldiery on the 30th ult. and from the communication by water being obſtructed, it is ſeldom we get intelligence from thence; but we are aſſured the letter contains an authentic account.

Extract of a letter from NORFOLK, *October* 1.

"Yeſterday came aſhore about 15 of the King's ſoldiers, and marched up to the printing-office, out of which they took all the types and part of the preſs, and carried them on board the new ſhip Eilbeck, in preſence, I ſuppoſe, of between two and three hundred ſpectators, without meeting with the leaſt moleſtation; and upon the drums beating up and down the town, there were only about 35 men to arms. They ſay they want to print a few papers themſelves; that they looked upon the preſs not to be free, and had a mind to publiſh ſomething in vindication of their own characters. But as they have only part of the preſs, and no ink as yet, it is out of their power to do any thing in the printing buſineſs. They have got neither of the compoſitors, but I underſtand there is a printer on board the Otter. Mr. Cumming, the bookbinder, was preſſed on board, but is admitted aſhore at times: He ſays Capt. Squire was very angry they did not get Mr. Holt, who happened to be in the houſe the whole time they were ſearching, but luckily made his eſcape, notwithſtanding the office was guarded all round. Mr. Cumming alſo informs, that the Captain ſays he will return every thing in ſafe order to the office, after he anſwers his ends, which, he ſays, will be in about three weeks. ---It was extremely melancholy to hear the cries of the women and children in the ſtreets; moſt of the families are moving out of town, with the greateſt expedition; the carts have been going all this day."

We learn, from good authority, that General Waſhington, in a letter to his brother in Frederick county, ſays he expects to be at home, in peace, by Chriſtmas day.

Laſt Saturday a ſon of Mr. Gabriel Maupin's, of this city, was baptized by the name of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Married,——ROBERT PAGE, Eſq; of Manſfield, to Miſs ELIZABETH CARTER, of King George, by publication of the banns in church.

Next SATURDAY *will be publiſhed,*

The VIRGINIA ALMANACK

FOR THE YEAR 1776.

ORDERS by Return of Poſt, for any Number of Copies, at the uſual Price, will be immediately complied with.

AT a meeting of the committee for Hanover county, September 5, 1775: Whereas I the ſubſcriber have been charged with ſaying many things injurious to the American cauſe, and in particular with declaring that this country was in a ſtate of rebellion, and aimed at a ſtate of independence more than oppoſition to parliamentary taxation; and whereas due proof is made thereof, before the committee of this county: Now, in order to atone, to the utmoſt of my power, for the injury that may poſſibly have been done by me, I do hereby declare that I am heartily ſorry for ſuch my offence; and I do hereby promiſe in future to conduct myſelf ſo as to give no juſt cauſe of complaint to my countrymen, but to contribute my utmoſt to the ſucceſs of the meaſures adopted for the defence of American liberty.

HANOVER, *Sept.* 5, 1775. THOs. ANDERSON.

☞ The ſaid Thomas Anderſon having ſigned the above conceſſion, is acquitted from further proſecution; and it is ordered that the clerk do forthwith tranſmit the ſame to the printers, to be publiſhed in the gazette. BARTLOTT ANDERSON, Clk.

In Committee, at HANOVER *Town, the 21ſt of September*, 1775.

Reſolved, THAT it is the opinion of this committee, that the commiſſary or contractor appointed in each diſtrict ſhould provide for the battalion thereof, under the ſaid appointment, the ſeveral articles neceſſary for their encampment and diſcipline deſcribed by an ordinance of Convention, as follows, to wit, tents of the ſame kind as directed for the regulars, kettles, canteens, drums, fifes, and a ſtand of colours with the following motto on one ſide, VIRGINIA FOR CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY. And on the other ſide the name of the diſtrict.

(Copy) JOHN PENDLETON, Junior, Clerk to the Committee of Safety.

THE committee of Safety earneſtly recommend it to the committees of the ſeveral counties to loſe no time in collecting and forwarding the public arms, according to the order of Convention; and alſo to elect their militia officers where it is not done, and forward their certificates to this committee, that commiſſions may be made out, and the militia embodied as ſoon as poſſible.

By order of the committee,

JOHN PENDLETON, Junior, Clk.

☞ *It is expected that ſuch members of the Houſe of Burgeſſes as are convenient will meet at the Capitol in* Williamſburg, *on Thurſday the* 12*th of October, in order to adjourn to ſome future day.*

An ACADEMY.

PRINCE EDWARD, *Sept.* 1, 1775.

BY the generous Exertions of ſeveral Gentlemen in this and ſome of the neighbouring Counties, very large Contributions have lately been made for erecting and ſupporting a public ACADEMY near the Courthouſe in this County. Their Zeal for the Intereſts of Learning and Virtue has met with ſuch Succeſs, that they were enabled to let the Buildings in *March* laſt to ſeveral Undertakers, who are proceeding in their Work with the greateſt Expedition. A very valuable Library of the beſt Writers, both ancient and modern, on moſt Parts of Science and polite Literature, is already procured; with Part of an Apparatus to facilitate the Studies of the Mathematicks and Natural Philoſophy, which we expect in a ſhort Time to render complete.—The Academy will certainly be opened on the 10th of next *November*: It is to be diſtinguiſhed by the Name of HAMPDEN-SIDNEY, and will be ſubject to the Viſitation of twelve Gentlemen of Character and Influence in their reſpective Counties; the immediate and acting Members being chiefly of the Church of *England*. The Number of Viſitors and Truſtees will probably be increaſed as ſoon as the Diſtractions of the Times ſhall ſo far ceaſe as to enable its Patrons to enlarge its Foundations.——The Students will all board and ſtudy under the ſame Roof, provided for by a common Steward, except ſuch as chooſe to take their Boarding in the Country. The Rates, at the utmoſt, will not exceed 10l. Currency *per Annum* to the Steward, and 4l. Tuition Money; 20s. of this being always paid at Entrance.

The Syſtem of Education will reſemble that which is adopted in the College of *New Jerſey*; ſave, that a more particular Attention ſhall be paid to the Cultivation of the *Engliſh* Language than is uſually done in Places of public Education. Three Maſters and Profeſſors are ready to enter in *November*, and as many more may be eaſily procured as the increaſed Number of Students may at any Time hereafter require. And our Proſpects at preſent are ſo extremely flattering that it is probable we ſhall be obliged to procure two Profeſſors more before the Expiration of the Year. The Public may reſt aſſured that the Whole ſhall be conducted on the moſt *catholic* Plan. Parents, of every Denomination, may be at full Liberty to require their Children to attend on any Mode of Worſhip which either Cuſtom or Conſcience has rendered moſt agreeable to them. For our Fidelity, in every Reſpect, we are cheerfully willing to pledge our Reputation to the Public; which may be the more relied on, becauſe our whole Succeſs depends upon their favourable Opinion. Our Character and Intereſt, therefore, being both at Stake, furniſh a ſtrong Security for our avoiding all Party Inſtigations; for our Care to form good men, and good Citizens, on the common and univerſal Principles of Morality, diſtinguiſhed from the narrow Tenets which form the Complexion of any Sect; and for our Aſſiduity in the whole Circle of Education.

SAMUEL S. SMITH.

P. S. The principal Building of the Academy not being yet completed, thoſe Gentlemen who deſire their Children to enter immediately will be obliged to take Lodgings for them in the Neighbourhood, during the Winter Seaſon; which may be done in Houſes ſufficiently convenient, on very reaſonable Terms. 4

WAS left at the Subſcriber's, in *Frederickſburg*, in 1773, a very large STILL-TUB and WORM, marked I H, N° 1. The Owner is deſired to take it away, and pay all Charges ‖ JACOB WHITLER.

SOUTH RIVER, *Auguſta* County, *Sept.* 20, 1775.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Weſtham*, about the Middle of *June* laſt, a RED ROAN MARE about 14 Hands high, a natural Pacer, with a black Mane and Tail, and branded on the near Shoulder S D. Alſo a BLACK HORSE about 13¼ Hands high, about 12 Years old, trots naturally, and branded as the other. Whoever ſecures them ſo that I can get them again ſhall have 40s. Reward.

1‖ ALEXANDER MICHEL.

CABIN POINT, *Sept.* 28, 1775.

THE Subſcriber gave two BONDS to *Stephen Sorſby* of *Surry*, for a Piece of Land in ſaid County, one of 100l. payable the 1ſt of *March* 1774, the other for 200l. payable the 1ſt of *March* 1775; but as I underſtand the Land is entailed, I am reſolved not to pay the Bonds till a good Title can be made, and hereby forewarn any Perſon from taking Aſſignments of them. FRANCIS MORELAND.

THE Honourable Committee of Safety having appointed me Commiſſary of Proviſion to the two *Virginia* Regiments, and inſtructed me to make my Purchaſes as diffuſive as poſſible, I hereby give Notice, that I will attend at *Frederickſburg* on *Saturday* the 14th of *October*, at *Louiſa* Courthouſe on *Tueſday* the 17th, at *Cumberland* Courthouſe on *Thurſday* the 19th, at *Pride*'s Ordinary, in *Amelia* County, near Col. *Tabb*'s, on *Saturday* the 21ſt, and at *Peterſburg* on *Tueſday* the 24th of the ſame Month, in Order to contract or receive Propoſals for Beef, Pork, and Flower, for victualling the ſaid Regiments; alſo a Quantity of ſtall'd Beef, to be delivered at different Periods, from *January* till *June* next, and a large Quantity of Beef and Pork over and above the Quantity neceſſary for ſaid Regiments, to be laid in Store for future Contingencies. I expect every Perſon who has Proviſions to diſpoſe of will come with the loweſt Terms, as they will probably not meet with another Opportunity, and that ſuch as I am not well acquainted with will provide good Security for the Performance of their Contracts.

2 JOHN HAWKINS.

☞ I want to purchaſe two good WAGGONS and TEAMS.

WANTED to the Battalion of Minute-Men in the lower End of the *Northern Neck*, an ADJUTANT who is well acquainted with the Duty of that Office, agreeable to the Order or Directions of his Majeſty in the Year 1768. As this is the only Officer in the Minute Service whoſe Pay will be conſtant for nine Months in the Year, it is hoped ſuch as are qualified will readily engage.——Alſo wanted, a DRUMMER and FIFER, who can teach others the Duty, to act as Drum and Fife Majors.——The Chaplain's Place to ſaid Battalion is not yet engaged.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Plantation whereon I now live, lately occupied by Mr. *William Goodall*, deceaſed, on which is an exceeding fine Peach Orchard, a Dwelling-Houſe, and all convenient Outhouſes. My ſole Reaſon for diſpoſing of the above, is, that it is inconvenient to my Buſineſs.----Any Perſon inclinable to become a Purchaſer may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *William Johnſon*, in *James City*.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

FOR THE ARMY,

CAMP KETTLES, either Tin or Braſs, to hold about three Gallons; a large Quantity of DUCKING, or RUSSIA DRAB, for Tents; OSNABRUGS, for Hunting-Shirts; CHECKS, coarſe white LINEN, or Country made LINEN, for under Shirts; alſo BLANKETS and coarſe STOCKINGS. Any Perſon who has any of the above Articles for Sale will be pleaſed to inform me by Letter, *per* Poſt, directed to be lodged at the Poſt Office, *Aylett's*.-------CANTEENS are alſo much wanted, and it is requeſted of the reſpective Committees to make immediate Inquiry after thoſe taken from the Magazine, and contrive them to the Head Quarters; not omitting thoſe that are damaged, which may be repaired.-----I will alſo give ready Money for any Quantity of SALTPETRE, SULPHUR, or LEAD.

WILLIAM AYLETT, Contractor.

☞ SPADES, SHOVELS, and MATTOCKS, are alſo wanted. Thoſe who have them will apply as above.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *Sept.* 11, 1775.

THE Subſcriber being fully empowered to tranſact the Buſineſs of, and collect the Debts due to, Mr. *John M'Call*, and Mr. *Archibald M'Call*, requeſts the Favour of all thoſe indebted to them, as well as to *M'Call* and *Sheddon*, to come and ſettle their Accounts as quickly as poſſible, and make what Payments they can. I ſhall expect that thoſe who cannot conveniently pay, and have not already given Bonds for their reſpective Balances, will now do it. Thoſe to whom the different Concerns are indebted will pleaſe to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted and paid. Mr. *Robert M'Candliſh* will ſettle and collect the Debts due to Mr. *John M'Call*, at his Store formerly kept at *Todd*'s Warehouſe, *King* and *Queen* County, till the 1ſt of *January* next; and Mr. *William Miſbell* ſtill collects the Debts due to Mr. *Archibald M'Call*, at his Store formerly kept in *Richmond* County.

I have about 150l. Sterling Worth of EUROPEAN, and ſundry WEST INDIA GOODS, on Hand, which I would ſell by Wholeſale on reaſonable Terms.-----I ſhall retail none on Credit from this Day. WILLIAM SHEDDEN.

HUNTINGTOUR, *Sept.* 14, 1775.

THE Lands I have for ſome Time paſt advertiſed for Sale are not as yet ſold. I will ſell them at a very low Price, and allow a reaſonable Time of Payment for Part of the Money. The Reaſon why I have not ſold them was, that I would give no Credit.

4 ANTHONY WINSTON.

TO BE SOLD,

At STRATFORD, *the Seat of the late Hon.* PHILIP LUDWELL LEE, *Eſq; in* WESTMORELAND, *on* THURSDAY *the* 19*th Day of* OCTOBER,

The famous high blooded Horſe

DOTTEREL,

Greatly diſtinguiſhed on the Turf in *England*, and in high Eſtimation in this Country for Certainty in getting Foals of Beauty and Form. His Pedigree will be ſhewn at the Day of Sale.

At the ſame Time and Place will be ſold a conſiderable Number of

COLTS and FILLIES from DOTTEREL.

Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſers, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to the Adminiſtrators; and if the Money is not punctually paid when due, the Bonds are to carry Intereſt from the Date.

☞ *Five per Cent. Diſcount will be allowed for ready Money.*

ESSEX County, *Sept.* 10, 1775.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, about the Middle of *July* laſt, a *Virginia* born Negro Lad named NED, who is about 18 Years of age, and about 5 Feet high; one of his Hands has a large Scar, occaſioned by its being burnt when he was a Child, by which Means ſome of his Fingers grow together. He has a flat Face and long Head, which is remarkably ſharp on the Top. His Clothes were ſuch as are common for Negroes, and he was ſeen going down the Country. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have a Reward of 40s. beſides what the law allows.

tf JAMES EDMONDSON.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, in *Southampton* County, about the 15th of *Auguſt* laſt, a large BAY MARE and FILLY; the Mare has a buſhy Mane and Tail, is a natural Pacer, if branded, I do not recollect it, and had a large Bell on, with a Crack in one Edge; the Filly is a Sorrel, with a white Face, and was a late Foal. Whoever brings them to me ſhall have 40s. Reward, and if ſtolen, 4l. on Conviction of the Thief. (‖) HARTWELL HOWELL.

POETS CORNER.

On the BURIAL *of an* INFANT.

BENEATH this hillock's narrow bound
A lovely infant lies,
Till the laſt trumpet ſhakes the ground,
And rolls away the ſkies.

From all the checquer'd ills below
Anna ſecure ſhall ſleep;
Her little heart no pang ſhall know,
Her eyes no more ſhall weep.

Some pitying angel view'd the fair,
In innocence array'd,
And ſnatch'd her from each future ſnare
The world and guilt had laid.

When thouſands riſing from the duſt
Shall tremble as they riſe,
This ſmiling ſaint, without diſtruſt,
Shall upward lift her eyes.

Let ſorrow for her early doom
No more in ſilence ſigh;
But HOPE, that points beyond the tomb,
Bid ev'ry tear be dry.

MAREDANT's
ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS,

By Mr. NORTON's Appointment,

Sold by DIXON and HUNTER, *Williamſburg*, at 9s. a bottle.

[None are genuine but what are ſigned by *John Norton*, in his own hand-writing, and in ſquare bottles, with the following inſcription on them, viz. *John Norton, only proprietor and author of Maredant's drops.*]

As a proof of the ſuperior efficacy of *Maredant*'s drops (prepared by Mr. *Norton*, ſurgeon, of *Golden* ſquare, *London*) to any medicine hitherto known for the cure of the ſcurvy, leproſy, ulcers, the evil, fiſtula, piles, long continued inflammations of the eyes, and every other diſorder ariſing from a foulneſs in the blood, the following extraordinay cures are referred to.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE BY THE USE OF MAREDANT's DROPS.

To Mr. NORTON, *ſurgeon, in* Golden *ſquare*, London.

SIR, SEPTEMBER 26, 1771.

I TAKE this method of returning you my moſt ſincere thanks for the cure of my ſon, which was effected by your moſt excellent drops. Two years and a half ago, he had the ſmallpox; immediately after that, a moſt violent humour ſettled in both his hands, which were ſo bad that he entirely loſt the uſe of them; the bones were ſo much affected that two pieces ſeparated and came away. The humour in his hands was attended with almoſt as violent a one in his face, which formed an entire ſcab over the whole, and ſmelt intolerably: In ſhort, he was in ſo much miſery, and without hopes of recovery (as I had had the opinion of the moſt eminent without effect, who called it the King's Evil) that I deſpaired of his life. In gratitude for ſo extraordinary a cure, I have deſired this to be made public. Any perſon, by calling at my houſe, the *Talbot* inn, in the *Strand*, may be informed of every particular, and ſee the child.

CHARLES ASHLEY.

To Mr. NORTON, *ſurgeon*, Golden *ſquare*, London.

SIR, KILKENNY.

IF mankind in general were ready to communicate to the public the benefit they receive from remedies by which they have got relief, many perſons labouring under dreadful complaints, might be relieved at a ſmall expence.

My wiſhes for the general good of mankind, as well as my gratitude for the benefits I have received, have induced me to ſend you my caſe, which you would do well to make public.

About 25 years ago I was afflicted with a moſt violent ſcurvy in my arms, which afterwards broke out in my face, in large ulcers and blotches, ſpreading ſo faſt as to affect my eyes, accompanied with a loſt appetite, and pains in my back and breaſt during the ſaid term of twenty five years. I applied to ſeveral eminent phyſicians, and tried various medicines preſcribed by them, to little or no effect, which is well known to moſt of the inhabitants of the city of *Kilkenny*, where I have reſided for upwards of thirty years paſt. At length, on ſeeing Maredant's drops advertiſed by your correſpondent, *Edmund Finn*, printer, in *Kilkenny*, as being a powerful medicine for ſuch diſorders as mine, I was adviſed to try them, and accordingly bought four bottles, which I have taken, and have now the pleaſure to acquaint you that my appetite is quite reſtored, the ſcurf and pimples have gradually left my face, and all parts of my body; and I now, thank God, find myſelf perfectly cured, and my ſkin as clear as ever is was.

THOMAS HEWITT.

We certify the above caſe to be fact, } *Anthony Blunt*, Mayor. *Luke Meagher.*

To Mr. NORTON, *ſurgeon*, GOLDEN *ſquare*, LONDON.

SIR,

AFTER having been afflicted with a moſt violent ſcorbutic humour of 13 years ſtanding, which rendered me incapable of buſineſs, I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, I am now perfectly cured, by the uſe of your *Maredant*'s drops. You have my leave to publiſh this, hoping it may be the means of procuring benefit to others afflicted as I was.

Witneſſes to the above cure:
FRANCIS LITEY, No. 3, *Finch lane, Cornhill.*
Sarah Rand, trunk maker, No. 57, *St. Paul*'s churchyard.

I am, Sir,
Your humble ſervant,
GEORGE LANGDON.

To Mr. NORTON, *ſurgeon, in* GOLDEN *ſquare.*

SIR,

ABOUT two years and a half ago, I was ſeized with a violent hoarſneſs and ſhortneſs of breath. I ſent for a phyſician, who ordered me to be bled: I alſo took a great many medicines, but grew worſe inſtead of better. My head ached ſo violently, that it prevented me getting any reſt; my face and head broke out in large blotches, which ſpread ſo much that I was in daily fear of loſing my eye-ſight. The humour which diſcharged from my face was ſo very offenſive, that I could hardly bear it myſelf; but by the uſe of your *Maredant*'s drops, am effectually cured. Any perſon doubting of this, may be convinced of the truth, by calling on Mrs. *Copſon*, at *Brompton*; or by inquiring of Mr. *Orton*, coal merchant, in *Whitecomb* ſtreet, near *Leiceſter Fields*.

I am, with reſpect, Sir,
Your moſt humble ſervant,
MARY COPSON.

The following cure authenticated by *James Cowper*, M. D.

To Mr. NORTON, *ſurgeon*, Golden *ſquare*.

SIR,

I HAVE here incloſed you my certificate of *Roderick Macdonald's* being cured, in all appearance, of that rank ſcorbutic eruption, which for many years paſt has conſtantly reſiſted the power of a variety of medicines (taken by him, to my certain knowledge) until it vaniſhed by the uſe of your Maredant's drops; for which he returns you his moſt grateful thanks; and, from motives of juſtice and humanity, as well as gratitude of your patient, you are at full liberty to make his caſe public, and my certificate of the cure. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,
John ſtreet, *Cavendiſh* ſquare, *January* 13, 1775. } JAMES COWPER.

P. S. I have juſt now ſeen and examined the caſe of Mrs. *Mary Lute*, on whom I find you have performed, a moſt miraculous cure of three years ſtanding, of the ſcrophula, commonly known by the name of King's Evil. You muſt be very happy, when reflecting you have it in your power to give relief to ſo many ſuffering mortals, which ſuch extraordinary cures prove you have.

To Mr. NORTON, *ſurgeon*, Golden *ſquare*. London.

SIR,

AS I eſteem myſelf indebted to you (as a means in the hands of God) for health, I deſire you would accept my thanks. It is 30 years ſince I had the meaſles, and have ever ſince had a ſcorbutic diſorder, attended with bad digeſtion, an oppreſſion at my ſtomach, a pain in my bowels, with ſickneſs and fainting; violent eruption, a continual fever; great weakneſs of body, and rheumatick pains: Repeated colds had ſo increaſed my diſorder, that my conſtitution grew too weak to bear any kind of medicine, and I had nearly given up all hopes. Your drops (which I had been deſirous of trying ſome time before) were now my laſt reſource; when I had taken about a bottle and a half, it threw out the humour as big as a half crown on both ſides my neck, and was ſo ſharp, that it flea'd the ſkin off. I immediately perceived the fever and cough to abate, and the humour continued diſcharging itſelf ſeveral months in great quantities. I now could digeſt my food better, and was freed from the pains in my ſtomach and bowels, and my cough, which had been ſettled above a year, was entirely removed. I deferred writing, as I expected my old complaint would have returned with the winter, which has not been the caſe.

You are welcome to make what uſe of this you pleaſe, for the benefit of thoſe who labour under the like complaint.

I am, Sir, your moſt obliged humble ſervant,
School houſe, *Hanover* Street, *Long Acre*, *March* 31, 1775. } ELIZABETH HADEN.

To Mr. NORTON, *ſurgeon*, Golden *ſquare*, London.

SIR,

WHEN in the Weſt Indies in 1774 on board his Majeſty's ſhip Montague, I was ſuddenly ſeized with a moſt violent ſwimming in my head, which rendered me incapable of walking the deck; I tried every means could be thought of in vain, viz. a ſeton, ſalivation, &c. till I had recourſe to your moſt valuable *Maredant*'s drops, which have perfectly cured me.

You have my leave to make this public for the good of mankind. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,
AQUILON, DEPTFORD, *Dec.* 9, 1774. } JAMES SOWTON, Boatſwain of his Majeſty's ſhip *Aquilon*, at *Deptford*.

To Mr. NORTON, *ſurgeon*, Golden *ſquare*, London.

SIR,

ABOUT nine years ſince, I was ſeized with a moſt violent pain in my back, which was immediately followed by an univerſal numbneſs, and for three months before I took your drops, was entirely deprived of the uſe of my limbs; I tried ſeveral of the Faculty, and every other means recommended to me in vain, till adviſed to take the drops, by the firſt bottle of which, I was able to move my fingers juſt enough to be perceived; on taking the ſecond, could raiſe my hands a little; by taking a few bottles more became able to feed myſelf; and, to the great ſurpriſe of every one who knew me, could walk with, and a little time after, without crutches. I now enjoy a perfect ſtate of health, and can do my buſineſs as well as ever.

I am, Sir, your obliged humble ſervant,
KINGSTON, OXFORDSHIRE, *January* 24, 1775. } ANNE CROXFORD.

☞ Any perſon ſtill doubting of the efficacy of this medicine, may (by applying to Mr. *Norton*, ſurgeon, the weſt ſide of *Golden* ſquare, near *Piccadilly*, *London*, the only author and proprietor, where theſe drops are ſold in bottles at 6s. each) be fully convinced of their good effects by being referred to many people of credit, who have been cured of the leproſy, ſcurvy, ulcers, the evil, fiſtulas, piles, long continued inflammation of the eyes, and every other diſorder ariſing from a foulneſs in the blood. They may be taken in any ſeaſon, without the leaſt inconveniency or hindrance of buſineſs: They alſo perfect digeſtion, and amazingly create an appetite.

YORK TOWN, *September* 19, 1775.

RUN away from Col. *Philip Rootes*, of *King* and *Queen*, a Negro Man named HARRY, who was ſome Years ago mortgaged to the Hon. *William Nelſon*. It is with good Reaſon ſuſpected that he is lurking about *Weſt Point*, and that he is harboured by ſome of Col. *Thomas Moore*'s Negroes. Whoever ſecures and delivers the ſaid Negro, either to Col. *Rootes* or to one of us, ſhall receive 40s. Reward.

tf THE EXECUTORS.

WESTOVER, *Sept.* 19, 1775.

IN *July* laſt, the High Sheriff of *Charles City*, adverтiſed two Negroes, MICHAEL and AARON, late my Property, who broke Gaol and eſcaped whilſt under Sentence of Death. As I know they are daring and dangerous Villains, capable of attempting the moſt horrid Crimes, I hereby promiſe a Reward of three Pounds for each, to be paid on their being returned to the Gaol of *Charles City*. *Michael* is a Ditcher by Trade, a handſome black Fellow about 30 Years old, under the middle Size, he is very artful, and ſpeaks fluently. *Aaron* is a Blackſmith by Trade, of a yellow Complexion, near 20 Years old, ſix Feet high, well made, has a down Look, and remarkable long fore Teeth. I am informed their Haunts are in *Prince George*, *Charles City*, *New Kent*, and *Hanover*.

WILLIAM BYRD.

COMMITTED to the Gaol of *Henrico*, a Negro Man who ſays his Name is DICK, and belongs to Mr. *Carter Harriſon* of *Cumberland* County. He is about 5 Feet 4 or 5 Inches high, has on a white Negro Cotton Jacket, and Oſnabrug Trouſers. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

MARY LINDSAY.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Botetourt* County, a Mulatto Man named PLIM, about 23 Years of Age. Being detected in a Theft, he ran off from his Work, having on only a Pair of Cotton Breeches, a coarſe Shirt, and a Hat. He is remarkably thick, ſtrong made, and about 5 Feet 6 Inches high. He frequently waited on me on Journies, and is well acquainted in *Williamſburg*, to which Place, or *Carolina*, I think he will make. Whoever takes up the ſaid Slave, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, according to the Diſtance, Trouble, and Expence.

ANDREW LEWIS.

☞ It is probable there is a white Servant with him, belonging to Mr. *John Neely*, who writes a good Hand, and may forge a Paſs.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover* County, near *Bull Field*, a LIGHT BIACK HORSE, 4 Feet 6 Inches high, at leaſt 14 Years old, ſhod before, paces ſlow, canters aukwardly, has a Switch Tail, a gray Forehead, and ſome gray Hairs on the Outſide of her right Ear, near the Bottom of it. Poſted, and appraid to 8l.

JOHN CHICK.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, near the Fork of *Nottoway*, a BLACK MARE about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, 5 Years old laſt Spring, has a few white Hairs in her Face, her hind Feet white, and branded on the near Buttock B. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l.

JAMES GUNN.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, in *Hilſborough*, *North Carolina*, ſome Time in *April* laſt, a BAY HORSE, about 8 or 9 Years old, 4 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, black Mane and Tail, has remarkable ſmall Eyes, is a natural Trotter, and I believe he has ſeveral Hearts on his Buttocks and Shoulders, beſides ſome other Brands, not remembered. I will give 3l. Reward to any Perſon who will bring him to me in *Hilſborough*, or to Mr. *George Archer* in *Peterſburg*, or ſecure him ſo that I may get him again.

JOHN COATSWORTH.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, the 16th Inſtant *(July)* two Servant Men, viz. JOHN STAUNTON, an *Engliſhman*, very talkative, by Trade a Wheelwright, pitted with the Smallpox, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with ſhort dark Hair; had on, when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers. —ANDREW M'GILL, a *Scotchman*, by Trade a Blackſmith, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears ſhort dark Hair, of a ſwarthy Complexion; had on a dark blue Cloth Coat and Jacket, Leather Breeches, and ſtriped and Check Trouſers.—I imagine they will endeavour to paſs for Sailors, as from the ſhips of war. I have heard that they were ſeen going towards *North Carolina*, and will give 5l. for each if ſecured in any Gaol.

tf JOHN SHIPHARD.

DINWIDDIE, *September* 1, 1775.

FOR SALE, on very reaſonable Terms, ſeveral Tracts of valuable PATENTED LAND, ſome of which have Plantations with conſiderable Improvements thereon; alſo ſeveral Surveys and Entries of LAND, all lying in the Counties of *Halifax*, *Charlotte*, and *Bedford*. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the Land, and know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *Joſeph Medley* in *Halifax*, or to Mr. *Thomas Paulett* or *William Harvey*, Junior, of *Charlotte*. Good Titles will be made the Puchaſers by Mr. *Alexander Shaw* of this County, who is properly authoriſed to act for me during my Abſence from this Colony, for a few Months.

(tf) NATHANIEL MANSON.

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 5, 1775.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, two indented Servants named ROBERT SHAW and ANDREW INGLES, both Natives of *Scotland*, and Bakers by Trade. Each of them had on a Bearſkin Jacket lined with Plaid, Oſnabrug Trouſers, old Shoes, and Half worn Caſtor Hats. Their Bundles conſiſt, as it is ſuppoſed, of two Match Coat Blankets, two Pair of Leather Breeches, two Oſnabrug Shirts, two Check Shirts, and two red Jackets. *Shaw* is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a ſwarthy Complexion, dark ſhort friſled Hair, a long Scar on his right Arm, appears bold, and talks much. *Ingles* is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has ſhort ſtraight Hair, ſwarthy and long featured, has a Scab over his right Eye, his right Leg is ſore, he is fond of Liquor, and talks more in his Country Dialect than *Shaw*.——THOMAS WALSOM, a Convict, about 27 Years of Age, a Barber by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a Laddiſh down Look, brown ſtraight Hair, a little knock kneed, and a leering Look; had on, and took with him, two white Linen Shirts, an old Drab coloured Cloth Coat, one red and one ſtriped Holland Jacket, one Pair of new Drilling Breeches, one Pair of old Buff coloured Stocking Breeches, one Pair of white and one Pair of white and blue ſpotted Stockings, a new Felt Hat bound with black Ferreting, has a black Silk Handkerchief, and ſome other Things which cannot be deſcribed.——WILLIAM LEE, by Trade a Cooper, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, marked with the Smallpox, has a remarkable large Noſe, ſpeaks thick, and is impudent; he took with him a yellow Bull-Dog, with cropped Ears, one Side of his Face white, has a Glaſs Eye, and white Breaſt and Neck, is very fond of going into the Water, and anſwers to the Name of *Turk*. The ſaid *Lee* had a Variety of Clothes, which cannot well be deſcribed. Whoever takes up, and ſecures the ſaid Servants, ſhall have the above Reward, or 40s. for each, paid by

JAMES KIRK.
(tf—‖3s.) ROBERT ADAM.
GEORGE PURVIS.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand Acres of well timbered LAND, near *Newmarket*, in *Caroline* County, whereon are two Plantations in good Repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* County, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 Acres of well timbered Land, the Property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* of *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* of *Caroline*, and Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

For SALE, *and very* CHEAP,

THE Tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the lower End of *Caroline* County, that contains 470 Acres, and is known to be very good. The Improvements are, a new Dwelling-Houſe 32 by 28 Feet, with three Dormants on a Side, two Fireplaces below, and one above, a good Cellar, the Kitchen 24 by 16 Feet, with all other Outhouſes quite new, and the Plantation in fine Order for Cropping. Its Situation is equal to any Foreſt Place whatever. I will give Credit till next *Chriſtmas*, when Poſſeſſion may be had. (tf) LE ROY HIPKINS.